

1992

# **UNICEF**

## *Annual Report Supplement*



*Executive Board Session  
June 1992*

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# A new world for children

Profound changes in the global political landscape and an alarming increase in the number and scale of humanitarian crises are challenging UNICEF and the United Nations system as never before. But nations increasingly appear willing to seize this rare moment in history to safeguard their children's stake in the future.

The end of the cold war, the breakup of the former Soviet Union, the liberation of Eastern Europe, a shift towards more pluralistic forms of governance and free-market economies, significant cuts in arms expenditure and the ability to deliver life-saving technologies at low cost have expanded the horizon for today's children enormously.

The strongest indicator of nations' commitments to their children is their resolve, in the face of severe economic constraints, to pursue World Summit Goals and Strategies for Children for the 1990s (E/ICEF/1990/L.5) embodied in the Summit Declaration and Plan of Action. Consistent with their Summit promises, 130 Governments have so far completed, or are in the process of finalizing, national programmes of action (NPAs) to implement those objectives in their countries.

## NATIONAL PROGRAMMES OF ACTION

The NPA process was acknowledged by many delegations to be essential for the effective implementation of World Summit goals for children. However, as one developing country delegation put it: "The meagre resources at our disposal and the constraints imposed on us by poverty, illiteracy and ignorance have a debilitating impact on our capacity for action." Representatives of Jamaica, Morocco, Peru, Sierra Leone, Zimbabwe and the Organization of African Unity (OAU) said that for many countries, sustainable economic growth and the attainment of goals for children were contingent upon solutions to their debt problems.

In his report to the Board, UNICEF Executive Director James P. Grant was cautiously optimistic about the prospect of matching children's needs with resources in the 1990s (E/ICEF/1992/

2, Part I). He said he was satisfied that the real work of follow-up to the World Summit was well under way, but there remained a large financial gap between promises and effective action. "NPAs in developing countries indicate that achievement of the goals for children in the 1990s will require substantial – but not inconceivable – amounts of additional resources from donor and developing countries," he said. "However, it is not always evident in national programmes how such resources will be mobilized. It is clear that over one half of the additional resources needed will have to come through restructuring of existing national budgets and existing aid resources to give higher priority to achieving the goals for children. Whether there is adequate political will and vision to carry out such restructuring is far from certain."

In response to concern that global priorities should not undermine the identification of national priorities, Mr.

Grant explained that in formulating NPAs, governments had adapted global goals to their national situations. "The NPA is precisely the mechanism for adapting goals to national realities," he said. "Those NPAs already prepared show how countries are setting their own targets, some lower, some higher, and some considerably different from the global goals of the World Summit. This is as it should be."

As of March 1992, an additional 65 heads of State or Government had joined the original 71 leaders who personally signed Summit pledges. "At a time when long-term planning is out of vogue, we are encouraged that so many nations are seriously planning for their children," Mr. Grant said. "Central planning may be out of vogue, but vision, commitment and strategic thinking must not be. When we plan for children we must think long term."

Formal commitments to children's welfare in the past year were reported by delegations from both rich and poor nations. Actions ranged from the reordering of national priorities to the development of networks of non-gov-



*A baby-friendly hospital in Brazil gives babies the best start in life – mothers and their newborns are together 24 hours a day.*

UNICEF/79/Z. Sygda

environmental organizations (NGOs) and other partnerships and the introduction of new laws safeguarding children's rights.

Canada announced a Can\$20 million 'Partnership for Children Fund' in addition to its regular development assistance budget. Sweden said it would use the 1989 Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Summit Declaration as planning guidelines for official development assistance allocations. Japan's NPA specifically cites its intention to increase its contribution to UNICEF. Brazil has set the pace for change among developing countries by incorporating a range of Summit and Convention initiatives into federal laws as well as into its national Constitution. Twenty-four State Governors have declared their intention to follow through at the local level.

## UNIVERSAL CHILD IMMUNIZATION

Most nations have held fast to their commitments to child health and the goal of universal child immunization set by UNICEF and the World Health Organization (WHO). A majority maintained or improved on programmes, in an effort to meet the 1990 goal of protection for 80 per cent of the world's children. They are now pressing for 90 per cent coverage against the six main diseases, including the elimination of polio by the year 2000. The 80 per cent immunization coverage is saving the lives of 10,000 children a day (E/ICEF/1992/CRP.17 and E/ICEF/1992/P/L.46). The Board approved a general resources allocation of US\$3 million for 1993 for UNICEF participation in the children's vaccine initiative (decision 1992/17).

## CHILD RIGHTS

The tally of nations which have so far ratified the Convention on the Rights of the Child stands at 120 (3 August 1992).

Many delegations, including those from Austria, Bangladesh, Bolivia, Brazil, Morocco, Turkey, Venezuela and Yemen, spoke of the momentum the Convention had generated for children's rights. The Board noted the recent ratifications by Canada, Cape Verde, the Central African Republic, China, Germany, the Lao People's Democratic Republic and Thailand and invited all States to observe Univer-

## Baby-Friendly Hospitals

A new global initiative to protect, promote and support breastfeeding began last year. Training and evaluation programmes were set up in support of the UNICEF/WHO baby-friendly hospital initiative (BFHI), and 12 'early-starter' countries were identified - Bolivia, Brazil, Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt, Gabon, Kenya, Mexico, Nigeria, Pakistan, the Philippines, Thailand and Turkey.

On 9 March 1992, the date of the official launch of the initiative, UNICEF Executive Director James P. Grant announced in Washington, D.C. that, so far, 52 major hospitals in the 12 countries had achieved baby-friendly status. The current BFHI aim is to have 100 hospitals in each region declared baby-friendly by the end of 1992.

The joint initiative encourages breastfeeding for two years or longer, the first four to six months exclusively. It urges hospitals and maternity wards to adopt the 'Ten Steps to Successful Breastfeeding' and to prevent infant formula manufacturers from using health institutions to promote and distribute free milk samples.

As promoters of infant formula, hospitals and clinics in many of the poorest countries have become dependent on free or low-cost supplies which are passed on to mothers with often fatal consequences for their infants. By the time they leave the hospital, many mothers have been encouraged to give up breastfeeding in favour of products which are expensive to buy on the open market. They then try to stretch their budgets by overdiluting formula products, and this, in combination with the use of unclean water and unsterilized bottles, exposes their babies to the risk of diarrhoeal diseases, malnutrition and death.

The 33-member Infant Formula Manufacturers Association has agreed to stop the distribution of free and low-cost supplies to hospitals and maternity wards in all developing countries by December 1992 provided governments take action to establish this principle by law or regulation. Mr. Grant and WHO Director-General Dr. Hiroshi Nakajima have written to all heads of State asking them to seize this opportunity by enforcing the International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes.

Mr. Grant reported to the Executive Board that, before the end of this year, action would be taken in most countries where free supplies are known to be distributed. A majority of nations have already done so or are taking steps in this regard.

National delegations applauded the initiative, and several reported steps taken to make their hospitals baby-friendly. Mr. Grant congratulated India, Thailand and Turkey for taking the additional step of providing fully paid maternity leave.

sal Children's Day on 20 November each year, the anniversary of the 1989 adoption of the Convention by the General Assembly and of the 1959 adoption of the Declaration of the Rights of the Child (decision 1992/10).

France, the Holy See, Iraq, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mauritania, Morocco, Nepal, Slovenia and Yugoslavia, as well as National Committees for UNICEF, reminded the Board that children affected by armed conflict needed special protection. In his opening statement (E/ICEF/1992/CRP.21), Mr. Grant appealed for greater efforts

and more creative solutions to this problem.

## PRIORITY FOR AFRICA

Africa is the only continent where the number of child deaths and the rate of malnutrition are still increasing.

Virtually all delegations agreed that the needs of children and women in Africa should remain the top UNICEF priority (E/ICEF/1992/L.4 and decision 1992/21). Bangladesh, Brazil, Canada, China, Czechoslovakia, Den-

mark, France, India, Japan, Norway, Sweden, Thailand, Turkey and Zimbabwe spoke of the need to give priority to the least developed countries – most of which are in Africa. Children constitute almost half of the population of these countries.

Mr. Grant said that the forthcoming OAU International Conference on Assistance to African Children (Dakar, 25-27 November) was "the single most important event on the calendar for 1992 for enabling the successful implementation of the goals of the World Summit for Children." He urged African Governments to put forward ambitious but "truly realistic" plans for their children. "I would suggest that the seriousness with which each African country and each donor nation responds to the OAU invitation will be a key – possibly the key – test in 1992, of each nation's vision for the future and of the seriousness of its commitment to the World [Summit for Children] and Earth Summit goals which it has pledged to support."

Mr. Grant said that the assignment of UNICEF's highest priority to Africa did not mean that other regions would be neglected. "Each region has its pressing needs and opportunities for action," he said. "While Africa is the most fragile situation, Asia – particularly South Asia – remains the continent with the largest number of people in poverty. UNICEF will continue to be responsive to the needs of this region, Latin America and the Caribbean, and the Middle East and North Africa as appropriate."

## BAMAKO INITIATIVE

In sub-Saharan Africa, about 4 million children under five years of age are dying every year from preventable diseases. The main causes of death are malaria, diarrhoeal diseases and acute respiratory infections, although measles is also a major killer. At the same time, almost 100,000 women are dying each year from causes related to childbirth. Adequate action is impossible without a basic health care delivery system, and currently almost half of the population of sub-Saharan Africa is unable to get basic care (E/ICEF/1992/L.6).

UNICEF is supporting the revitalization and eventual doubling of some 36,000 community health centres and posts across the region. The framework for accomplishing this is the Bamako

Initiative, an eight-point plan encouraging communities to take much of the responsibility – administrative and financial – for their own health. Following an evaluation of this approach in five countries – Burundi, Guinea, Kenya, Nigeria and Uganda – 16 recommendations were made, highlighting areas in which the Bamako Initiative could be improved (E/ICEF/1992/L.20).

## CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE

The plight of women and children in the countries of Central and Eastern Europe, the Baltic States and the Commonwealth of Independent States has presented UNICEF and other United Nations agencies with yet another challenge. The exciting prospect of democ-

racry has given way to extreme hardship caused by the sudden embrace of free-market economic principles. The disruptive social impact so far has been likened to the shock of economic adjustment programmes in developing countries during the 1980s.

Common problems reported by United Nations inter-agency missions early in the year include: growing unemployment (especially among women); a decrease in preschool education and child care; a sharp reduction in food supplies caused by inflationary prices; reductions in child and family allowances and increasing homelessness. A sudden and drastic fall in household purchasing power and declining social expenditures for health and education have made the transition especially painful for children – the generation which stood to gain most from this historic turnaround and on

## Emergencies

UNICEF more than doubled its emergency expenditure in 1991, providing assistance to 50 countries (E/ICEF/1992/11).

UNICEF appeals, issued following coordinated inter-agency assessments, raised the level of supplementary funds for emergencies from US\$57 million in 1990 to more than US\$135 million in 1991. UNICEF played a major role in discussions aimed at strengthening the coordination of United Nations humanitarian emergency assistance and welcomed the appointment of a new Emergency Relief Coordinator and Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs. The secretariat will report to the Executive Board in 1993 on the implications for UNICEF of this new coordinating mechanism. Many delegations referred to the need to increase support for children in situations of armed conflict. Some also noted the importance of addressing psychosocial trauma as well as physical needs.

A number of delegations applauded the work of UNICEF field staff in difficult and often dangerous situations. The delegations of Finland, Mexico, the Netherlands, Sweden and the United Kingdom, however, reminded the Executive Board of the need to maintain and strengthen the linkages between emergency activities and long-term development work.

UNICEF's most important advantage in dealing with emergencies is its field-based structure and its programmes, which are mainly in rural and peri-urban areas inhabited by the poorest and most vulnerable families. The presence of UNICEF in these areas can provide an effective springboard for rapid responses. Another advantage is the UNICEF focus on sectors that are critical in emergency situations, including water supply and sanitation, primary health care and household food security. Also important is the organization's ready access to emergency supplies through the UNICEF Supply Division warehouse in Copenhagen. The warehouse stocks specialized medical kits, oral rehydration salts, essential drugs and high-protein foods, as well as shelter materials, small generators, basic tools and communication and water-supply equipment, which can be shipped to emergency flashpoints within hours of an alert.



UNICEF/Steve Kille

whom the future of the region depends. Many of the newly independent countries are experiencing rising nationalist tensions, disregard for minority rights, increasing juvenile delinquency, growing numbers of street children and massive environmental degradation (E/ICEF/1992/L.14).

A number of Executive Board delegations commended the inter-agency report for its objectivity and thoroughness (the Baltic States, Canada, France, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, the Russian Federation, Turkey, the United Kingdom and the United States), but they viewed the needs identified as being of a temporary, emergency nature only. Delegations felt that UNICEF should help these countries through a difficult period but that there should be no diversion of funds from developing countries and the acute needs of Africa in particular.

UNICEF emergency support to the countries of Central and Eastern Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States totalled US\$3.3 million for 1990-1991. Spending over the same period for studies, advocacy and support staff totalled just under US\$1 million. Expenditures in 1992 in all categories are expected to increase to

between US\$4 million and US\$5 million, including supplementary contributions. This would be significantly less than 1 per cent of the total UNICEF annual programme expenditure (E/ICEF/1992/L.14).

UNICEF/WHO collaborative missions have recommended that donors provide US\$418 million for health and urgent human needs in the region in 1992 and 1993. About two thirds of this money is needed for vaccines and essential drugs. The remainder would be for nutrition and the promotion of breastfeeding, family planning, low-cost water supply and sanitation, and the environment. The missions observed that it would be much cheaper to invest the US\$418 million to rehabilitate existing health systems than to rebuild them if they were allowed to collapse.

## ENVIRONMENT

Mr. Grant noted the complementary objectives of World Summit follow-up activities and of Agenda 21 adopted by the 1992 Earth Summit, held in Rio de Janeiro in June.

UNICEF is developing and promoting the concept of 'primary environ-

mental care' which is already present in many country programmes and community-based initiatives. It includes the provision of basic services, environmental protection and regeneration, and the empowerment of communities to safeguard the environments in which they raise their children.

In response to the Earth Summit, the Board decided to include a separate item, 'Children, environment and development: UNICEF response to implementation of Agenda 21', in the agenda of its 1993 regular session (decision 1992/31).

## MEDIUM-TERM PLAN

Delegations welcomed the 1992-1995 medium-term plan's emphasis on country programming and national implementation (E/ICEF/1992/3).

Delegations felt that UNICEF should continue to be driven by its country programmes and that the number and level of global funds should be reduced.

## EMERGENCY OPERATIONS

Many delegations referred to the reorganization of emergency operations in the United Nations system and the need for UNICEF to play a supportive role in the development of the Department of Humanitarian Affairs. Mr. Grant said that UNICEF had been very active in discussions leading to the reorganization of United Nations capacity in this area and had seconded Charles LaMunière to head the Coordinator's office in Geneva. He said the selection of Jan Eliasson as Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs was "an inspired choice" (E/ICEF/1992/11).

UNICEF will report to the Board in 1993 on the implications of the new emergency coordinating system for the work of UNICEF. In the meantime, UNICEF, under the auspices of the Coordinator's office, continues to work closely with other operational agencies in the field, especially the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the World Food Programme (WFP).

Finland, Mexico, the Netherlands, Sweden and the United Kingdom spoke of the need to ensure that linkages between UNICEF emergency activities and development work are maintained and strengthened.

## FAMILY PLANNING

A joint report of the Executive Directors of the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and UNICEF on collaborative programming activities (E/ICEF/1992/L.13) was commended by a number of delegations, including Bangladesh, Czechoslovakia, France, Finland, Germany, India, Indonesia, Norway, Sweden and the United States, as well as by many National Committees for UNICEF. Delegations felt that UNICEF should express its commitment to family planning more concretely, and it was suggested that UNICEF expertise in advocacy and social mobilization could be of particular value in joint efforts with UNFPA.

UNFPA, UNICEF and WHO support maternal and child health efforts in Bangladesh to delay the age of marriage and first births and to lengthen intervals between pregnancies. In India, the Government is working with UNFPA and UNICEF to improve the status of women by providing incentives for families to enrol and keep girls in school. In Jamaica, the two organizations are working with adolescents to lower teenage pregnancy rates. And in sub-Saharan Africa, both organizations are working with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), WHO and the World Bank to implement safe motherhood programmes.

## WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT

Several delegations asked that increased attention be paid to the health needs of women, and most spoke of the benefits which accrued to children as opportunities for women and girls increased. Among the initiatives for women noted by delegations were: the National Development Plan of Bangladesh; the Plan of Action for the Girl Child and the National Credit Fund for Poor Women in India; the Priority Programme for the Education of Girls in Morocco; and the Declaration and the Perspective Plan on Women and Development in Thailand (E/ICEF/1992/L.5).

## AIDS

WHO estimates that in 1991 about 6 million men and 4 million women were infected with the human immuno-



*Special emphasis is given to education for girls in Bangladesh.*

UNICEF/1180/Zaman

deficiency virus (HIV) and that HIV-infected women had given birth to almost 1 million HIV-infected children (E/ICEF/1992/L.11).

Many delegations expressed concern over the growing incidence of HIV infection, AIDS-related illnesses, and AIDS orphans and street children, who are at high risk of infection. UNICEF was urged by Angola, Bangladesh, Cameroon, France, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Turkey and Zimbabwe to intensify its response to the AIDS crisis in cooperation with UNDP, UNFPA and WHO. UNICEF proposes to focus mainly on the prevention of transmission among young people (decision 1992/26).

## EVALUATION

Evaluations of regional and country programmes increased almost threefold during the period 1988-1990 (E/ICEF/1992/L.9). More than half of the evaluations during the past four years were in the area of health, with more

than 60 per cent of them focused on immunization and control of diarrhoeal diseases. The report observes that if UNICEF is to shift its focus to support for achievement of the seven major World Summit goals for children in the 1990s, there will have to be a more representative distribution of evaluation efforts across all sectors.

## EDUCATION FOR DEVELOPMENT

A report on education for development drew unanimous praise from delegations for its broad conceptualization of policies and possibilities to promote global solidarity, peace, tolerance, social justice and environmental awareness (E/ICEF/1992/L.8). Many delegations welcomed the increased outreach of education for development to developing as well as industrialized countries, as proposed in the report (decision 1992/25).

## NATIONAL COMMITTEES AND NGOS

Many references were made to the valuable work of NGOs and National Committees for UNICEF. A significant number of delegations also indicated their commitment to increased fund-raising support for UNICEF, and several argued for the development of non-traditional ways of raising money for programmes.

National Committees have distinguished themselves by mobilizing support for the Convention on the Rights of the Child, in helping to develop NPAs and in promoting the baby-friendly hospital initiative (BFHI). These contributions are in addition to their fund-raising, especially for Africa and Central and Eastern Europe in the past year. National Committees generate about 20 per cent of UNICEF income, mainly through the sale of greeting cards and private sector fund-raising. A number of delegations voiced support for a strengthened Geneva Office to assist efforts in Europe (E/ICEF/1992/L.14).

Many delegations also praised the work of NGOs to achieve the goals for the 1990s as well as their responses to emergencies. The secretariat commended the work of the NGO Committee on UNICEF to provide improved educational opportunities for girls.

## **GREETING CARD AND RELATED OPERATIONS**

In 1990/1991, the general public worldwide contributed US\$76.6 million to UNICEF general resources through the purchase of greeting cards. This was US\$15 million more than in the previous period. Sales volume rose to 154 million cards, and 1992 is expected to be a year of further growth for GCO.

## **RESOURCES AND PRIORITIES**

The total UNICEF income for the year was US\$807 million – US\$14 million or 2 per cent less than in 1990. The rise of the dollar against European currencies caused general resources income to fall by US\$25 million from US\$531

million in 1990 to US\$506 million. Expenditures for the year totalled US\$755 million.

In 1991, UNICEF cooperated in programmes in 127 countries – Africa (44), Latin America and the Caribbean (35), Asia (34), Middle East and North Africa (14). Programme expenditures totalled US\$591 million, of which US\$318 million was from general resources and US\$273 million from supplementary funds.

The health sector continued to draw the largest allocation, US\$202 million (34 per cent) although its share of programme expenditure has been reduced. Total expenditure for water supply and sanitation fell from US\$82 million in 1990 to US\$73 million (12 per cent) largely because of underfunding for projects paid from supplementary funds. Spending on emergencies, however, more than doubled – from US\$49 mil-

lion in 1990 to US\$111 million (19 per cent) – as a result of the Persian Gulf conflict and other crises, especially in Africa. Education drew US\$48 million (8 per cent), child nutrition US\$31 million (5 per cent), planning/support US\$87 million (15 per cent) and other programme areas US\$39 million (7 per cent).

## **ADMINISTRATION**

At the 1991 regular session, the Board adopted decisions 1991/17 and 1991/30 (E/ICEF/1991/15) regarding global and interregional programmes and other special-purpose funds. It asked for: proposals to merge or consolidate funds with similar objectives or characteristics; a comprehensive review of UNICEF requirements and activities to be funded; specific criteria for the establishment of posts from these funds; and criteria for the establishment of new global, interregional or special-purpose funds.

The administrative and budgetary aspects of the 17 funds were examined by a Reference Group of nine Board delegates, who recommended consolidation into four global funds which will be the subject of a single report to the Board each year, compared to 17 to 20 documents in the past (E/ICEF/1992/AB/L.1).

Several delegations, including Austria, Denmark, Germany and Norway, spoke of the importance of UNICEF remaining a field-based organization. Mr. Grant said he was committed to this ideal and noted that UNICEF was the most decentralized agency in the United Nations system. He said that the distribution of staff between field and headquarters continued to grow in favour of the field from 80 per cent in 1983 to 84 per cent in 1992. Mr. Grant said he expected that the percentage of staff at headquarters would decrease still further in the 1994-1995 budget year.

## **UNICEF HEADQUARTERS**

The financial and other implications of relocating UNICEF headquarters within a 25-mile radius of its present site near United Nations Headquarters is the subject of ongoing negotiations with New York realtors and the City of New York (E/ICEF/1992/AB/L.9). □

## **UNICEF Maurice Pate Award**

The Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee (BRAC) received the 1992 UNICEF Maurice Pate Award for its "extraordinary" contribution to children through non-formal primary education and innovative programmes to fight poverty (E/ICEF/1992/P/L.1).

BRAC is the largest NGO in Bangladesh. Begun by a few committed individuals in 1971, it has grown into a national organization with almost 4,700 full-time workers and more than 6,000 part-time teachers. It is best known internationally for its flexible approach to primary education.

In 1985, BRAC established experimental schools for the rural poor in 22 villages. There are now about 6,500 schools, staffed with young village women and men who are given basic teacher training supplemented by refresher courses and skilled supervision. Students come from the poorest families, and special emphasis is placed on education for girls, who now make up almost 70 per cent of enrolment. Classes have a student-teacher ratio of 30 to 1 and are held at hours decided in consultation with parents in each village, taking into account pupils' home and work routines.

This flexible approach to education has yielded attendance averages of 95 per cent and a drop-out rate of just 1.5 per cent over three years of schooling.

In a country where only 33 per cent of people over 15 years of age are literate and 85 per cent of women are unable to read, write or understand numbers, BRAC is a beacon of hope with major spin-offs for other areas of national development. Its workers have been instrumental in achieving universal child immunization, spreading oral rehydration therapy, sustaining community tree-planting and establishing a rural credit scheme.

"BRAC's strength lies in its belief that, if provided with basic resources and organization, the landless and illiterate are capable of making remarkable strides in self-sufficiency and dignity," said Mr. Grant at the awards ceremony.

The UNICEF Maurice Pate Award is presented annually in memory of the first UNICEF Executive Director. It is awarded for exemplary leadership and contributions to the survival, protection and development of children.

# UNICEF Executive Board

## 1 August 1991 to 31 July 1992

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| Central African Republic | Senegal                               |
| China                    | Sierra Leone                          |
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| Ethiopia                 | Thailand                              |
| Finland                  | United Kingdom                        |
| France                   | of Great Britain and Northern Ireland |
| Germany                  | Ireland                               |
| India                    | United Republic of Tanzania           |
| Indonesia                | United States of America              |
| Italy                    | Uruguay                               |
| Jamaica                  | Yemen                                 |
| Japan                    | Yugoslavia                            |
| Liberia                  | Zimbabwe                              |
| Netherlands              |                                       |
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\*The Russian Federation took over the representation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics as of 24 December 1991.

### Further information about UNICEF and its work may be obtained from:

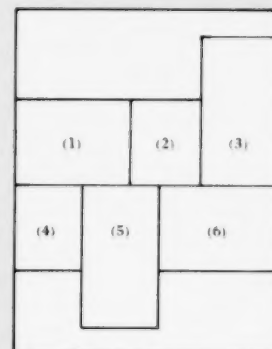
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New York, NY 10017, USA

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or any National Committee for UNICEF

### Glossary

|      |                                        |       |                                               |
|------|----------------------------------------|-------|-----------------------------------------------|
| BFIH | baby-friendly hospital initiative      | OAU   | Organization of African Unity                 |
| BRAC | Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee | UNDP  | United Nations Development Programme          |
| CCO  | Greeting card and related operations   | UNFPA | United Nations Population Fund                |
| HIV  | human immunodeficiency virus           | UNHCR | United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees |
| NGO  | non-governmental organization          | WFP   | World Food Programme                          |
| NPA  | national programme of action           | WHO   | World Health Organization                     |



Cover photographs

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